A

REVIEW

OF THE

STATE

OF THE

ENGLISH NATION

Tuelday, January 21. 1706.

Hope, before this Paper comes to the Preis, I may wish England Joy of the Union, so far at least as it must lie at her Door, if it be not concluded; Scotland having debated, concerted and settled so much of her Part, as I believe, (asking Pardon for being so positive) is a sufficient Ground of a Conjunction.

Hitherto most of the Steps, I have taken in this Assair, have pointed Northward, and the unsent, unemploy'd, and then any one will grant, not only unrewarded, but unsupported; I have to the best of my Power explain'd Dissiculties, remov'd Prejudices, detected Forgeries, answer'd Scruples, and as far as in me lay, acted to the great End, the general Peace of Britain.

I have publish'd fix several Fsays in Scot-

wherein, tho' I have incurr'd the Displeafure of a Party there, yet I have had the Honour to convince their Judgments, when I could not obtain their Favour—As to me, the Success is my Reward, and I am satisfied.

I must own, the Opposition in Scotland has been great, and a Cloud of remarkable Conjunctures has all along attended this Affair; I cannot deny, the Folies of our Friends have contributed to the Difficulty as much, and perhaps more than the Rage of our Enemies; and the Prudence, Moderation and steady Conduct of his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, her Majesty's High Commissioner there, has been the only Support of those honest sew, that stood firm for the Interest of their Country; and this I must confess, has been the more remarkable,

in that his Grace has carried it on thro' the midft of all the unfufferable Infolencies of an enrag'd High-Flying and Facobite Party.

But I shall take more Room, than these Papers will allow, to do his Grace Justice in that Account, being preparing for the Publick a compleat History of the whole Affair of this Union; extracted from all the Originals, which I have had the Honour of being permitted to have Access to on all Occasions, and from my own Journals of Fast, which I have exactly kept from the Beginning of the Treaty in both Kingdoms, having been upon the Spot every Minute of the Transaction.

And this I saw now, not so much to prepare the World for the Book, as to excuse my not being larger here in the Particulars of the Behaviour of all Parties in this Affair.

However, I cannot excuse my self performing my Promise in the Calculations, I have made on the State of Parties in Scotland; I have all along endeavour'd to undeceive the World in their Notions of the general Aversions in Scotland against the

Treaty.

I know, it has been industriously spread about in England, that Addresses have been crouded up from all Parts of the Kingdom against it——And multiplied in the Carriage, by that time it comes to London. We are made to believe, 'tis an universal Cry of the whole Nation against the Union; that all Wbig and Tory, Presbyrerian or Prelatist, Cameronian and Roman join in this, that they are against the Coalition.

I know also, what Use is made of this in England; How it is carry'd there as an Argument to urge Jealousies of Scotland, and to move the Minds of the English to equal Aversions; that we should be as backward to unite with them, as they with us, and

the like,

But after all has been said, what if the Fact should not be true, and what is upon a Scrutiny it should appear, that really all this Addressing has been meer Clamour, a Phosphorus of artificial Fire, an Invention purely to amuse the English Nation, disoblige them, and give them Ideas in Prejudice both of the Kirk and Nation of Scotland, and that really the Addresses have been made

by but a small Part of the Nation compared to the whole; that the sew, that have address'd, have been screw'd up to that Height by the Artifice and Project of a Party, of whom the Dialogue in the Miscellanea of these Papers will give a true Delineation.

Now to make this clear, I defire the impartial Part of the World to follow me thro' the Particulars here under-written, and they will foon be convinc'd, that the World has been impos'd upon in the groffeft Man-

ner.

1. 'Tis observ'd, that of 34 Shires of Scotland, only 15 have address'd, and of all these, the better and more substantial Part of the Gentlemen have not join'd, and the Addresses with the Subscriptions being examin'd, that Case will be sufficiently exposed.

2. That of 66 Burroughs in Scotland, only 17 have address'd, and those not against the Union, but only for Rectification of the Articles; and if these Subscriptions were seen and consider'd, several Objections might be made about them as to refons, worth the publick View; of which hereafter.

3. That of 68 Preskyteries in Scotland, only 3 have address'd, and what Influence they are under is evident as the Sun.

4. That of 938 Kirks and Parishes in Scotland, only 57 have address'd, but if the 3 other Parishes of Glencairns be added, then there will be 60 Parish Addresses; and where these Parishes lie, and what Influence they are under, would be worth considering.

5. As to the Address of the Convention of Burroughs, I refer to the former Observations on that Address, Review No. 141

6. As for the Addresses of the Commission of the Kirk, they are all for Security of the Church Government upon an Union, but none of them against an incorporating Union.

7. As to Mr. Hephurns Address, it is against all Union whatever, except in a way impossible, just such another as he would have with the Church of Scotland; from which he is judg'd to be sinfully and scandalously divided.

I think, I need add but little to these Observations, only to give the Reader my

Word

Word to their Truth, and affure him, they are exactly calculated out of the Parliament Books, where all the Addresses are entred; which Addresses being plac'd against the several Rolls of Shires, Parishes, Presbyteries and Burghs in Scotland, produce the

feveral Heads here set down, and the World is lest to judge of the Case, how the general Appearance of the People has been against the Union, and how England has been impos'd upon in this Case.

MISCELLANEA.

IN my last, I brought the Scotch Dialogue to a little further Head in the Matter of the Union—The Presbyterian begins to smell a Rat, as the English call it— And tho' he is against the Union, Tooth and Nail, it appears, he is not against it for Want of Religion, or rather by having too much, or to express it more proper, too much Zeal and Nicety in his Head, about his Fears of the Bishops, &c.

On this Account, he is just apt enough to fall in with any body, that joins with his Opinion against the Terms; but 'tis plain, he is not against the Union, as fuch, he is not against an Union, but he is against the

Union.

But when the Trojan Horse comes to be penetrated, when the Fox throws off the Lamb's Skin, the honest Mansees the Delusion, and the Consequence is natural, as you will see by the rest of their Discourse.

Jac. You are so jealous of your Friends, Neighbour, there's no talking with you; I don't see a Necessity for all these Frights and Fears you are in upon my last Discourse

with you.

Pres. No need of Fears! when you talk of French Popery and French Union! I think,

there's need enough to be afraid!

Jac. Why, cannot you be affifted by Papiths in Matters of Right and Liberty, but you must needs be imposed upon by them in Matters of Religion? Do not the Hungarian Protestants accept of the Assistance of France on one Hand, and banish the Jesuits on the other; nay, do they not treat with the Turk, and yet they are not assaid of turning Mahometans.

Pref. I have a great many Objections againft your Example, and some such, as you

will not care for answering. As,

1. Tho' the Hungarian Protestants have indeed taken up Arms for their Liberties, and Religion, yet the general Body of the Malecontents are Papists, Ragotski is a Papist, Budiani Caroli Esterbasi, and all their Leaders are Papists, 'tis Liberty of all Sorts they are for—And here our Case differs, for we are not asraid the English will attack our Liberties; they are a Nation enjoy the greatest Liberty in the World, and preserve it with the greatest Care—But 'tis our Church, the Security of our Consciences, that we seek, and how should Popery, much less French Popery, establish these for us.

2. Every Nation that banishes the Jefuiss, aro not quallified to espouse the Cause of a Protestant Nation, much less a Nation that has shown their Zeal for the Protestant Religion abroad, by as far as in them

lies destroying it at home.

3. The French have only affisted the Hungarians, as their Insurrection has been a Diversion to the Emperor and his Allies, and so far is his Assistance to be rely'd on; that it is apparent, he would abandon them at any time to obtain from the Allies good Conditions of Peace for himself; and so in our Case, if we embark with him, he will abandon us, whenever his own Assairs require it.

4. All the Assistances, France will give to us, will issue in imposing on us a Popish-Prince, whose Title he protests against our Protestant QUEEN; he has no such Circumstance attending his aiding the Prote-

fants in Hungary.

Fac. You are so full of Popery, Popery, why Prelacy is as bad to you as Popery, as fatal to your Church, as destructive to your Liberty, and what you have equal Aversion

to. Why, cannot Popery protect your Church, as well as Prelacy, and as for your King, how do you know, but he would pro-fess himself a Protestant, 'tis but just you mould make him the Offer,

The hone RPresbyserian's Answer you shall

have in my next.

N Hereas a malicious Report bas been REVIEW being in Scotland, the REVIEW is not perform'd by the same Person, as usual-Which Report is carefully banded about to lesen she Reputation and Value of the said Paper.

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